

and P, in longitudinal and horizontal section (the skeleton of the fin was still in the condition of embryonic cartilage), magnified 36 diameters. *bp*, basipterygium (eventual metapterygium); *fr*, cartilaginous fin-rays; *pg*, pectoral girdle in transverse section; *fo*, foramen in pectoral girdle; *pe*, epithelium of peritoneal cavity.

Fig. 7. Transverse section through the pectoral fin of a *Scyllium* embryo of stage P, magnified 50 diameters. *bp*, basipterygium; *br*, cartilaginous fin-ray; *m*, muscle; *hf*, horny fibres.

8. Pectoral fin of an embryo of *Scyllium stellare*, magnified 16 diameters. *mp*, metapterygium (basipterygium of earlier stage); *me.p*, rudiment of future pro- and mesopterygium; *se*, cut surface of a scapular process; *cr*, coracoid process; *fr*, foramen; *hf*, horny fibres.

9. Skeleton of the pectoral fin and part of pectoral girdle of a nearly ripe embryo of *Scyllium stellare*, magnified 10 diameters. *mp*, metapterygium; *mes*, mesopterygium; *pp*, propterygium; *cr*, coracoid process.

2. On a Collection of Persian Reptiles recently added to the British Museum. By W. T. BLANFORD.

[Received April 1, 1881.]

(Plate LIX.)

Rather more than a year ago Dr. Günther told me that the British Museum had obtained, by purchase, a collection of Lizards and Snakes from Persia, and very obligingly offered to place it at my disposal for the purpose of examination. The collector is not known; but the specimens have been carefully labelled with the localities, and the labels have been attached to the bottles. Several of the species had already been determined by Dr. Günther himself; the remainder had been left for further examination at leisure.

The following is a list, with the localities; notes on most of the species are appended. The greater number of the localities are in the neighbourhood of Bushire, or on the road from Bushire to Isfahan *via* Shiráz. It is remarkable that some of the commonest Persian Lizards, such as the forms of *Eremias*, are wanting. The species in the following list not included in my former account of Persian reptiles¹ are marked with an asterisk.

LACERTILIA.

AGAMA AGILIS.

Agama agilis, Olivier, Voyage dans l'Empire Othoman, l'Egypte et la Perse, vol. ii. p. 428, Atlas, pl. 29. fig. 2; Dum. et Bibr. Erp. Gén. vol. iv. p. 496; Gray, Cat. Sp. Liz. B. M. p. 257; C. Dum. Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. p. 102.

Abadeh and Dehbid, north of Shiráz, on the road to Isfahán, and Kázrun, between Shiraz and Bushire.

In my notes on this species in 'Eastern Persia,' ii. p. 314, I observed that I had not met with it at any considerable elevation

¹ 'Eastern Persia,' vol. ii. pp. 305-431.

above the sea; Abadeh, at 6000 feet, is a higher locality than any previously recorded.

In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1879, vol. xviii. p. 129, I mentioned that Dr. Peters had written to me that the Lizard from Persia and Western India referred by Mr. Blyth, Mr. Theobald, Dr. Anderson, and myself, to the present species is really the *Lacerta sanguinolenta* of Pallas, and *Agama aralensis* of Lichtenstein, and that it must be distinguished from the true *A. agilis* of Olivier, which is a form allied to *A. (Trapelus) ruderata*. As I had not Olivier's work in Calcutta, I could not go into this question; but now, after doing so, I am inclined to retain the name of *A. agilis* for the Persian form.

I have again compared the Persian, Baluchistan, and Sind specimens, of which there is now a fine series in the British Museum, with Olivier's original description and figure, and with the more detailed characters given by Duméril and Bibron (*l. c.*). I have also gone carefully through Pallas's description of *Lacerta sanguinolenta*¹, Eichwald's description and figure of *Agama sanguinolenta*², Lichtenstein's description of *Agama aralensis*³, and, lastly, Rüppell's figure and description of *Trapelus flavimaculatus*⁴ from Arabia; and I have examined the specimens in the Paris and Berlin Museums.

Besides the series from Persia, Baluchistan, and Sind, mostly collected by myself, there are in the British Museum good adults of a form labelled *Agama sanguinolenta* from three localities—Syr Darya (the river Jaxartes), Mangyschlak (doubtless the place of that name on the Caspian Sea), and West Goladnaja (I do not know the locality; but it is doubtless Central Asiatic, as the specimen was received from the St.-Petersburg Museum). The specimens from Syr Darya were collected by Severtzoff, and have been labelled *Stellio aralensis*. There is besides a young individual from Arabia, bearing the name *Agama flavimaculata*.

There are in the Paris Museum, amongst the specimens referred to *Agama agilis*, two that were collected by Olivier. I see no reason to doubt that these, which are mentioned in C. Duméril's Catalogue, are two of the original types. They and some other specimens in the same Museum, brought by Aucher-Eloy from Persia, appear to me (so far as I can judge without absolutely placing the specimens side by side) to be identical with the form I have already referred to Olivier's species. The figure and the brief characters in Olivier's work, and the much fuller description given by Duméril and Bibron, agree well with the Persian and Sind form, except that in both accounts the ventral scales are said to be smooth. This

¹ Zoog. Ros.-As. iii. p. 23.

² Fauna Caspio-caucasica, p. 89, pl. xiv. figs. 3, 4.

³ Eversmann's 'Reise von Orenburg nach Buchara,' p. 144.

⁴ Neue Wirbelthiere, Amphibien, p. 12, pl. vi. fig. 1. By Duméril and Bibron this reference is incorrectly given; and Rüppell's Atlas, Reise nördl. Afrika, is quoted instead of the later work. In Gray's 'Catalogue of Lizards' the synonymy for *Agama agilis* is the same as in Duméril and Bibron's work; and as the misquotation is repeated, the references were probably copied without verification.



AGAMA PERSICA.

R. Minton del. et lith.

Minton Bros. imp.



is very rarely the case in the animals I have collected: the keels on the ventral scales are sometimes faint; and in one or two instances they are nearly or quite obsolete in old females; but as a rule they can be seen with ease. I find, however, on examining the specimens in the Paris Museum, that the ventral scales have for the most part lost their epidermis, and, with the outer coat, the keel has disappeared; whilst on one of the specimens procured by Olivier himself, on a small portion of the breast the epidermis remains, and a faint, but perfectly distinct keel can be traced on each scale.

There are, however, in the Berlin Museum two specimens of an *Agama* from Persia, distinguished from the common form by being more depressed, by having smooth ventral scales, and by the smaller size of the body-scales generally, there being 80 to 85 round the body, whilst in the common Persian form there are only 70 to 75. In consequence of the want of keels on the ventral scales, these Lizards were supposed by Dr. Peters to be the true *A. agilis*. I think, however, it is clear, from the evidence already stated, that the larger-scaled form, with keeled ventral scales, is the species described by Olivier. The depressed small-scaled Lizards may perhaps be a very aberrant variety; but they look like a distinct species.

It is as well, before proceeding further, to mention that the development of the keels on the scales is not the only variable character. There is much variation in the number of spinose scales at the side of the neck and behind the ear, and, indeed, in the extent to which the scales of the upper parts generally are "mucronate" (*i. e.* terminate in a spine posteriorly). There are sometimes, as stated by Duméril and Bibron, two rows of poriferous scales in front of the vent, sometimes only one, whilst in females the pores are small or absent.

Whether *Trapelus flavimaculatus* of Rüppell is the same Lizard, I should be loth to decide without seeing the types. There is nothing in the description adverse to the union of the forms. In the figure the shape of the head is represented as very different; but this may be a mistake. The flatter shape of the body and the absence of præanal pores may indicate, if the species be the same, that a female has served as the type. It is as well to note that in Rüppell's description the scales of the lower parts are said to have the keels only faintly indicated, whilst on the back most of the scales are stated to have a little point projecting behind, which appears as the end of an inconspicuous keel. This exactly defines the usual condition of the scales in adult females of the Persian Lizard.

The specimen in the British Museum labelled *A. flavimaculata* from Arabia, however, is not, I think, the same as *A. agilis*. It is a more depressed form, resembling *Trapelus ruderatus* in shape; and the scales of the back and sides are slightly unequal in size¹.

¹ Peters (Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, 1869, p. 66) states that *Trapelus flavimaculatus*, Rüpp., is the same as *Agama savignii*, Audouin, and is distinguished from the true *A. agilis* by more or less distinctly keeled scales on the lower parts (after what has been stated above, this distinction cannot be considered sufficient), and by the scales behind and below the ear-orifice being larger and less numerous.

I now turn to the Central-Asiatic specimens. These are distinguished at the first glance from all the Persian examples by the greater development of keels to the scales throughout, and by those of the head, neck, and back being more spinose. This coincides with Pallas's description¹ of *Lacerta sanguinolenta*—"L. squamis carinatis imbricata, occipite muricato." The ventral scales are described as "*linea elevata carinata*."

Eichwald's description of *Agama sanguinolenta* is clearly applicable to the same form. *Agama aralensis* is very imperfectly described by Lichtenstein, but is stated to have fringed edges to the toes²; so I should have thought it a distinct species. Dr. Peters, however, has probably examined the types, which should be in the Berlin Museum. The toes are not fringed in any of the Lizards examined by me.

C. Duméril (*l. c.*) states that *A. sanguinolenta* is distinguished from *A. agilis* by the ventral and lateral scales being keeled, and by the diameter of the ventral being much larger compared with the dorsal scales in *A. sanguinolenta* than in *A. agilis*. This latter distinction does not appear, judging from the specimens before me, to be any more constant than the former. The ventral scales are rather smaller in *A. agilis*; but the amount appears somewhat variable.

I find that some of the largest males collected by myself in the Indian desert between Sind and Jaisalmir have the strongly keeled and mucronate scales of *A. sanguinolenta*. I see no reason for considering these distinct from the other Sind and Persian specimens.

The conclusion to which I have come is:—that, so far as I can see, the form from Persia, Baluchistan, and Sind is the true *Agama agilis* of Olivier; that the identity of *Trapelus flavimaculatus* of Rüppell is probable, but not satisfactorily proved; and that the *Agama sanguinolenta* of the countries north of Persia and east of the Caspian, with which *Agama aralensis* is identified by Peters and apparently by Strauch³, is a variety of *A. agilis* with more keeled and spinose scales.

* *AGAMA PERSICA*, sp. nov. (Plate LIX.)

A. sine crista distinguenda nuchali vel dorsali, capite alto, trunco depresso, squamis dorsalibus inæqualibus carinatis atque in maribus mucronatis, in medio dorso majoribus, ad latera minoribus, aliis maximis, sed nunquam illas in medio dorso diametro duplo excedentibus, singulatim intermixtis.

Dehbid and Kázrun.

Form moderately depressed, similar to that of *A. agilis*, except

¹ Pallas did not examine the species himself, but published Gùldenstädt's notes on it.

² Eichwald describes those of *Agama sanguinolenta* as "subfimbriati."

³ The list of reptiles in Severtzoff's 'Turkestanskije Jevotnie' was drawn up by Strauch, and includes *Stellio aralensis*. Specimens collected by Severtzoff, and labelled by this name, are, as already stated, in the British Museum, and are identical with *Agama sanguinolenta*. In the "Reptilia" of the Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission, p. 6, note, I suggested the possibility of Lichtenstein's species not being a *Stellio*.

that the tail is shorter, being from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the head and body. It is rounded throughout, and decreases regularly in size. Head short and high, with the canthus rostralis well marked, and supraorbital ridge prominent. The height of this ridge above the lip-margin is equal to the distance from the anterior corner of the eye to the end of the snout, or from the posterior corner of the eye to the ear. No crest. A well-marked gular sac, much larger in males than in females, and a double fold across the throat, the hinder fold running up in front of the shoulder on each side. In adult males, the fore limb laid back just touches the thigh, the hind limb laid forward extends to the neighbourhood of the ear; in females the limbs are a little shorter. In the fore foot the fingers increase nearly regularly in length from the first to the fourth, the fourth is decidedly longer than the third, and the end of the fifth is beyond that of the first. In the hind foot the fourth toe is one quarter longer than the third, and the fifth terminates nearly opposite to the first.

All the scales on the upper part of the head are distinctly keeled; there are a few scattered spinose scales about the occiput, and a little group of half a dozen small spines above the ear. The nostril, which is at the end of the canthus, and is directed backwards and upwards, lies in the hinder part of a large shield. Supraorbital ridge formed of elongate scales obliquely placed. From 30 to 40 small square labials round each lip, sometimes not larger, sometimes rather larger than the adjoining scales; all are swollen and subcarinate. Upper median labial (rostral) variable; the lower is about twice as broad and high as the other labials. Scales at side of head, especially those in front of the eye, immediately beneath it, and behind it, keeled. Scales of chin and throat rhomboidal, bluntly keeled.

Scales of neck small, with small conical spines scattered singly and in groups on both sides. All the scales of the neck, body, limbs, and tail are keeled and thoroughly imbricate. Along the back of the neck the scales are unequal in size, and there is sometimes a longitudinal tract covered with small scales, sometimes a rudimentary crest. Dorsal scales very unequal, larger scales being scattered over the back and sides; but none are double the diameter of the scales occupying the middle of the back. In males the dorsal scales are raised into short trigonal spines; in females the scales are not distinctly spinose, but they are strongly keeled throughout. The ordinary scales in the middle of the back are considerably larger than on the sides. Ventral scales flatter, but still distinctly keeled, and pointed or submucronate at the posterior extremity; they are a little larger than the scales on the sides, but smaller than those on the back. About from 75 to 85 scales round the middle of the body. Beneath the feet the scales are tricuspid, being strongly keeled, with a small projecting point on the distal margin at each side of the keel. Claws strong and dark horny, those of the fore feet longer than those of the hind feet. Preanal pores forming a single not very conspicuous row in males, wanting in females.

Colour (in spirit) above earthy grey, with more or less distinct

darker cross bands on the trunk and limbs, often interrupted on the former. Tail with numerous imperfect dark rings. In some specimens the enlarged scales of the back and sides are whitish, producing a speckled appearance. The chin and throat in males and the gular sac speckled with dusky or blue, or altogether dark indigo; rest of lower parts white.

Length of an adult male 8 inches, of which the tail is 5; of a female 7·8, of which the tail is 4·4.

This species is intermediate between typical *Agama* and the Asiatic forms of *Trapelus*: it has the general form of the first-named, and the irregularity in the dorsal scales characteristic of the latter. It is easily distinguished from *Agama agilis* and *A. sinaita* by the inequality of the dorsal scales, and from *Trapelus ruderatus*, *T. megalonyx*¹, and *T. rubrigularis*² by its less depressed form, longer limbs, higher head, and more prominent canthus rostralis, by the strong and persistent keels on the dorsal scales, and by the much smaller difference between the enlarged scales of the back and the ordinary dorsal scales.

The nearest ally I have seen is a species represented by two specimens in the British Museum. These specimens are said to be from Egypt, and to have been presented by Mr. Burton. They were the two examples referred by Dr. Gray in his 'Catalogue of Lizards,' p. 258, to *Trapelus savignii*. As, however, *T. savignii* is said, in Dr. Gray's own description of the species, to have "nape and back with a crest, scales of the back rather large, equal," and was originally described by Duméril and Bibron³ (from a figure apparently) as having a crest extending from the occiput to the tail, and the scales of the upper part of the body equal to each other, it is difficult to understand how these specimens, which are crestless and have unequal dorsal scales, can be referred to the species. The Lizard in question is only distinguished from *A. persica* by the dorsal scales being more irregular and less strongly keeled, the head less raised, the canthus less prominent, and by the scales above the supraorbital tracts being convex but not keeled.

Agama persica is represented in the collection by five specimens, four of which are from Dehbid.

STELLIO NUPTUS.

Kázrun and Shiráz.

The two specimens from Shiráz, both males, are black almost throughout. They were taken on the 26th April. I suspect that the black colour is seasonal. These specimens agree with the variety I called *fuscus* ('Eastern Persia,' ii. p. 319) in colour and in the obliteration of the nuchal fold.

A female from Kázrun, captured April 16th, contains large eggs.

¹ Günther, Rept. Brit. Ind. p. 159, pl. xiv. fig. C.

² W. T. Blanford, J. A. S. B. 1876, xlv. p. 23, pl. i. fig. 1.

³ Erp. Gén. iv. p. 508.

CENTROTRACHELUS LORICATUS.

Ghorak. (I think this must be the same as a place marked Gurek on St. John's map, 15 miles east of Bushire.)

Both the two specimens collected are small, the largest barely 12 inches long, and the smaller only 6. Though rather darker than the type of *C. loricatus*, they have none of the olive coloration of *C. asmussi*. They agree with the former in the more distant rows of tubercles on the back, and in having the keels of the scales beneath the hind feet arranged in transverse, and not in oblique rows. More specimens, however, and especially adults, are requisite in order to show whether these two forms are really separable.

PSAMMOSAURUS SCINCUS.

Konar Takhti (20 miles south-west of Kázrun) and Ghainak (I do not know the latter locality).

The specimens (three in number) are quite undistinguishable from Egyptian examples in the British Museum. I see no probability of *P. caspius* being really distinct.

*SCINCUS CONIROSTRIS, sp. nov.

S. affinis S. officinali, sed capite brevior, magis conico, scutis supranasalibus contingentibus atque præfrontale a rostrali secernentibus, distinguendus.

Tangyak, 7 miles south of Bushire.

Nearly allied to *S. officinalis*, so nearly as to be merely a local race; but the head is differently shaped, being shorter and more

Fig. 1.

Head of *Scincus conirostris*.

conical, the length of the head from the occiput to the end of the nose being nearly equal to the width of the body between the axils of the fore limbs or very little greater. Another distinction, which is constant so far as I can judge from the series of *S. officinalis* in the Museum, is that in the latter the præfrontal shield is always in contact with the rostral, whereas in the Persian form the two are separated from each other by the supranasals. The vertical shield is proportionally shorter in *S. conirostris*. In all other respects the two forms appear to be similar; and the coloration is identical.

So far as I am aware there are, besides *S. officinalis*, three de-

scribed forms of the genus *Scincus*. These are *S. meccensis*¹ from Arabia, *S. hemprichii*² from Massowa, on the Abyssinian coastland, and *S. mitranus*³, supposed to be from Arabia.

Of these, *S. hemprichii*, the type of the subgenus *Pedorychus* of Wiegmann, is evidently quite distinct, having a rounded canthus rostralis, the ear-opening very narrow and concealed by a scale, the nostrils differently shaped, and striated dorsal scales. *S. meccensis* is said to differ from *S. officinalis* in having five superciliary shields instead of six, the dorsal scales in sixteen longitudinal series instead of eighteen, the supralabials seven, of which the fifth and sixth are beneath the eye, whereas in *S. officinalis* there are eight, the sixth and seventh below the eye—and in coloration, there being two or three rufous dusky spots on each side above the shoulders. I am inclined to doubt whether these characters are of specific value.

In the unpublished figures made for Hemprich and Ehrenberg's 'Symbolæ Physicæ,' tab. iv. fig. 3, the præfrontal is shown to be in contact with the rostral.

Scincus mitranus was described from a single dried specimen. It is stated to differ from *S. officinalis* in the form of the snout⁴, in the head-shields, and in coloration. The præfrontal is in contact with the rostral, as in *S. officinalis*. There are five superciliaries, as in *S. meccensis*, two loreals, and eight supralabials. Each scale is said to have a white spot in the centre of its free margin, with a brown spot on either side. This is occasionally the case in *S. officinalis*, though more frequently a brown spot is in the middle of the scale. There are ten vertically elongated, more or less rounded, deep-red-brown spots along the side from the middle of the neck to above the thigh. Similar spots are seen in *S. meccensis*, though they are less numerous, being confined to the anterior portion of the side; and they may be merely a modification of the transverse bands often found in *S. officinalis*.

OPHIDIA.

**CATACHLÆNA*⁵ *DIADEMA*, var.

Heterodon diadema, Dum. et. Bibr. Erp. Gén. vii. p. 779.

Simotes diadema, Günther, Cat. Col. Sn. B. M. p. 26.

Chatachlein diadema, Jan, Icon. Oph. livr. 10, pl. vi. fig. 2.

Simotes (Chatachlein) diadema, Böttger, Jahresber. Senck. naturf. Ges. 1878-79, p. 61.

Bushi, 25 miles south of Bushire.

The only specimen procured differs from the typical Algerine form of *C. diadema* in having two præoculars instead of three, in the

¹ Wiegmann, Arch. f. Nat. 1837, i. p. 127; Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, 1864, p. 44.

² Wiegmann, *ibid.*; Peters, *ibid.* Both this and the preceding species were omitted by Duméril and Bibron.

³ Anderson, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 1871, p. 115.

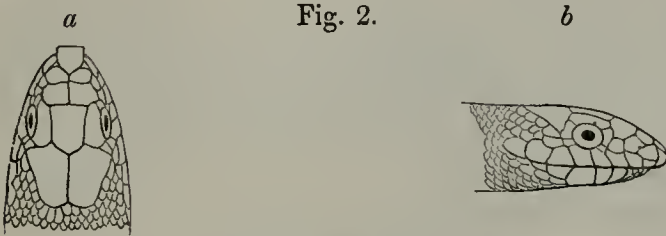
⁴ Might not this have been distorted by being dried?

⁵ I venture to suggest that this may be an improved form of the name proposed by Jan. Etym. *κατά* and *χλαίνα*, a mantle (*καταχλαινώω*, I clothe).

fourth and fifth supralabials entering the orbit instead of the fifth only, in the shape of the vertical, which is pentagonal with straight instead of convex sides, in the greater number of ventral shields, and in the tail being one eighth only of the total length instead of about 1 : 6.5. As, however, the two forms have precisely the same coloration and are alike in other characters, it is not clear how far the peculiarities of the Persian form may be due to merely individual variation.

The genus *Catachlæna* may be thus defined:—

Head scarcely broader than the neck; body rounded; ventrals angulate; tail short, conical; pupil slightly elliptical, vertically elongate. Teeth in the upper jaw few in number, the last larger than the others and situated at a distance behind them.



Head of *Catachlæna diadema*, var.

Rostral peculiarly shaped, being sharply folded back upon the upper surface of the head, where it extends for a distance equal to the length of the postfrontals, and turned back at a still sharper angle laterally, so as to form part of the side of the head in front of the nasals. Nostril extremely small and subvalvular, between two shields.

I find this is not the first time that this Snake has been recorded from Persia; for Duméril and Bibron state that a specimen was brought thence by Aucher-Eloy¹. Böttger records the same species from Jaffa, in Palestine.

The specimen from Southern Persia measures 18 inches, of which the tail is $2\frac{1}{4}$, and has 188 ventral shields and 36 pairs of subcaudals.

ZAMENIS DIADEMA.

Specimen without precise locality.

ZAMENIS CLIFFORDI.

Dehbid.

The specimen of *Z. diadema* is probably from Southern Persia, and agrees with most South-Persian specimens in having three small shields between the postfrontals and vertical. The ventrals are distinctly angulate. In the Snake from Dehbid, north of Shiráz, the

¹ The specimen is not now in the museum of the Jardin des Plantes. I made inquiries for it, as I wished to see whether it presented the same peculiarities as the other Persian individual above described.

postfrontals are in contact with the vertical, and the ventrals are not distinctly angulate. The two forms, however, are scarcely separable, as I have shown ('Eastern Persia,' ii. p. 413). The posterior maxillary tooth in the Dehbid specimen is but little if at all larger than those in front.

ZAMENIS VENTRIMACULATUS.

Bushire and Shiráz.

The specimen from Bushire is the ordinary Persian form with imperfect cross bands. That from Shiráz is Günther's var. C (*Z. rhodorachis*, Jan).

ZAMENIS CASPIUS.

Zargoom (I believe this to be Zirgán, 15 miles north-east of Shiráz).

The coloration is rather peculiar: each scale has a brown longitudinal band in the middle, and is pale on both sides. There are no spots on the back. The lower parts posteriorly are dull orange; probably in life they were bright orange or scarlet.

ZAMENIS RAVERGIERI.

One specimen from Dehbid.

TROPIDONOTUS HYDRUS.

The single specimen (which has no locality marked) is one of the exceptional individuals with but two præoculars.

CÆLOPELTIS LACERTINA.

Shiráz.

A large specimen over 5 feet in length, with only seventeen rows of scales round the body instead of nineteen. A young individual from Constantinople, also with only seventeen rows of scales, is figured by Jan.

*HYDROPHIS CYANOCINCTA.

One specimen. Precise locality not marked.
This is doubtless from the Persian Gulf.

*HYDROPHIS TEMPORALIS, sp. nov.

H. capite mediocriter longo latoque, corpore longiusculo, squamis subimbricatis, post medium tuberculo minuto ornatis, in series 29 longitudinales paullo post caput, 33 in medio corpore ordinatis; scutis ventralibus 354, bituberculatis, fere æqualibus, squamas laterales duplo excedentibus, præanalibus 6; nasalibus longioribus quam lata, supralubialibus tertio quartoque infra oculum positis, temporalibus denique duobus utrinque maximis, margini externo cujusque occipitalis contiguus, anteriore altiore quam latum et fere vel omnino ad labium descendente. Dorsum maculis rhomboideis transversis circ. 35 ornatum, postice evanescentibus.

Gangestun.

Head of moderate size and width. Neck and body slightly elon-